

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend the specification as follows. Insertions are shown underlined while deletions are ~~struck through~~.

After the title of the invention:

This is a divisional of U.S. Application Serial No. 09/700,988 filed February 5, 2001, which is a U.S. National Phase under 35 U.S.C. §371 of International Application PCT/JP99/02658, filed May 20, 1999, which claims priority based on Japanese Patent Application Nos. 10-138347, 10-165373, 10-369928, 10-369936, 10-369969, 10-369986, 10-373667 and 11-65072, filed May 20, 1988, June 12, 1998, December 25, 1998, December 25, 1998, December 25, 1998, December 25, 1998, December 28, 1998, and March 11, 1999, respectively, and the complete disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by this reference thereto.

Page 23, the paragraph beginning at line 24:

(1) A mixture slurry for a positive-electrode was obtained by mixing 100 parts by weight of spinel-type  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  (made by SEIMI CHEMICAL; product No. M063), 10 parts by weight of acetylene black, and 5 parts by weight of polyvinylidene fluoride (PVdF) with 100 parts by weight of N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP). The slurry was applied to the both sides of an aluminum foil having a thickness of 20 mm and dried and then, pressed to obtain a positive electrode. FIG. ~~56~~ is an illustration of an electrode. In the case of this embodiment, the coating area ( $W1 \times W2$ ) of an electrode (101) is  $268 \times 178 \text{ mm}^2$  and slurry is applied to the both sides of a 20 mm aluminum foil (102) at a thickness of 120 mm. As a result, the electrode thickness  $t$  is 260 mm. One of the edge portions of the current collector extending along the arrow  $W2$  and having a width of 1 cm is not coated with the electrode, and a tab 103 (aluminum having a thickness of 0.1 mm and a width of 6 mm) is welded thereto.

Page 24, the paragraph beginning at line 11:

(2) A mixture slurry for a negative-electrode was obtained by mixing 100 parts by weight of graphitized mesocarbon microbeads (MCMB: made by OSAKA GAS CHEMICAL Co., Ltd.; product No. 6 28) and 10 parts by weight of PVdF with 90 parts by weight of NMP. The slurry was applied to the both sides of a copper foil having a thickness of 14 mm and dried,

and then pressed to obtain a negative electrode. Because the shape of the negative electrode is the same as the above positive electrode, the negative electrode is described by referring to FIG. 56. In the case of this embodiment, the coating area ( $W1 \times W2$ ) of the electrode (101) is  $270 \times 180 \text{ mm}^2$  and the slurry is applied to both sides of the copper foil (102) at a thickness of 80 mm. As a result, the electrode thickness  $t$  is 174 mm. One of the edge portions of the current collector extending along the arrow  $W2$  and having a width of 1 cm is not coated with the electrode, and a tab 103 (nickel having a thickness of 0.1 mm and a width of 6 mm) is welded thereto.

Page 25, the paragraph beginning at line 11:

(4) The battery bottom case (designated as 2 in FIG. 1) was formed by bending a thin plate made of SUS304 having the shape shown in FIG. 34 and a thickness of 0.5 mm inward at the lines L1 and outward at the lines L2 and then arc-welding the corners A. The upper case (designated as 1 in FIG. 1) of the battery case was also formed with a thin plate made of SUS304 having a thickness of 0.5 mm. Terminals 3 and 4 (diameter of 6 mm) made of SUS304 and a safety-vent hole (diameter of 8 mm) are formed on the upper case 1. The terminals 3 and 4 are insulated from the upper case 1 by a packing made of polypropylene.

Page 26, the paragraph beginning at line 19:

(1) A battery was constituted similarly to the case of the above embodiment except for changing electrode sizes, numbers of electrodes to be stacked, and battery sizes. In ~~Table 4~~the following list, the electrode size denotes the size of the negative electrode. The size of the positive electrode is 2 mm smaller than the negative electrode size in each side. The number of electrodes to be stacked denotes the number of positive electrodes. The number of negative electrodes is one more than the number of positive electrodes as described for the embodiment 1-1, in which two single-side-coated electrodes are included.

Page 68, the paragraph beginning at line 22:

(1) A positive-electrode mixture slurry was obtained by mixing 100 parts by weight of  $\text{LiCo}_2\text{O}_4$  $\text{LiCoO}_2$ , 8 parts by weight of acetylene black, and 3 parts by weight of polyvinylidene fluoride (PVdF) with 100 parts by weight of N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP). A

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positive electrode was obtained by applying the slurry to both sides of aluminum foil having a thickness of 20 mm serving as a current collector, and drying and pressing the foil. FIG. 6 is an illustration of an electrode. In the case of this embodiment, the coating area ( $W1 \times W2$ ) of the electrode 101 is  $268 \times 178 \text{ mm}^2$  and slurry was applied to both sides of the current collector 102 of 20 mm thickness at a thickness of 105 mm. As a result, the electrode thickness  $t$  is 230 mm. One of the edge portions of the shorter side of the current collector 102 was not coated in 1 cm width and a tab 103 (aluminum with a thickness of 0.1 mm and a width of 6 mm) was welded.